WITH NEWS FROM ALASKA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WILLAMETTE FROM THE NORTH.

MEN FOOTSORE AND WITH STRAINED BACKS CAMPED ALONG THE TRAILS.

Scattle, Wash. Aug. 25.-The steamer Willam pulled into the Ocean Dock from Alaska to-day, carrying the following passengers: J. W. Virgin, J. H. Webber, W. H. Hockaday, C. H. J. Wiseman, A. Beil and Arthur Needham. The Willamette left Shenay, Theodoca mette left Skaguay Thursday, August 19; Juneau, Friday, and Sitka, Saturday morning. She brought no gold, although \$20,000 was offered by a party of four men, who had crossed overland from awson City, leaving there Sunday, July 4.

These men, however, only wanted to come as far as Juneau, where they expected to winter, and as the purser was not sure at the time the gold was offered that the boat would stop at Juneau he declined to take it on board. They reported that ovisions at Dawson are growing very short. One of them said that he had a friend who had several buckets of gold, but was living on two spoonfuls of beans a day and a piece of bacon as large as his

The Willamette saw nothing of the Portland on nothing has been heard of her. The officers of the willamette emphatically deny the story that any one was put in irons on the up trip. The story originated, they say, from the fact that a refractory stowaway from Tacoma was put in irons between Seattle and Tacoma before the boat started

Thomas Stanton, of Scattle, was one of the returning passengers of the steamer. He went North to join a Seattle party that left here on the Mex-The others had taken his outfit with them, and proposed to meet them on the trail. was so much delayed in starting that Stanton arrived too late, and decided to wait till

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 25.-The steamship Pertland is due to arrive from the mouth of the Yu-ken River to-morrow, and it is expected she will bring several tons of gold from the Klondike gold fields. Great excitement was caused last night by the receipt of a message from Tatoosh Island that a vessel was passing in and it was believed to be the Portland. Three tures started immediately down the straits to meet her. The vessel proved to be the steamship Willamette, from Dyea and Skazuay. The steamer Rosaile has departed for Skaguay with about one hundred passengers and a full load of horses and supplies for miners. She also took a number of wagons to break the famine at the pass. The schooner Moonlight, which had to take off most of her deck load of lumber on order of the inspector, got away with her sixty passengers to-day.

FINE FUTURE FOR SKAGUAY. PROJECTING A BAILROAD THROUGH THE WHITE

civil engineer of Juneau, C. E. Garthside, and assistants are now surveying the White Pass interest of an English syndicate which intends to run a ratiroad from Skaguay, the entranto the pass, to Taku Arm, a distance of sixty-eight miles, and eventually to the Hootalinqua River, 110 miles. E. A. Rellinghurst, of Victoria, is one of the principal promoters of the scheme. This ickest route to the Yukon country, and it is the ses at Skaguay. The highest altitude of hundred feet. The summit is about at work since July 28, and expects to have trail over the pass, used so much at presen the idea of diverting the travel from Dyea and the Chilcoot trail, and they made an attempt to prevent professional packers from charging more than 15 cents a pound. In this, however, they were unsuccessful, as the rate is now 20 cents.

Mr. Garthside states that it will be impossible for more than one-quarter of the people now on the trail to reach the Klondike this year. Work on the railroad will be begun in the spring, and the road to Taku will probably be completed in six months from then. Skaguay is destined to be large town, and, should the railroad become an assured fact, will distance Juneau as an outfitting and general commercial point. Many of the Juneau chants have opened branch stores here already The great majority of people arriving cannot pos-

The great majority of people arriving cannot pos-sibly get down the river this year, and those of them who already realize this fact are locating lots in Skaguay and starting to build. In a year the rown will undoubtedly contain 2,60 to 5,00 inhabitants.

The various paths and trails leading through the forest have been named, and the infant town has a Broadway and several avenues. The White Pass, in its present crude condition, is practicable for the entire distance to Lake Bennett, and a man without a pack can go over it in twenty-four for the entire distance to Lake Bennett, and a man without a pack can go over it in twenty-four hours. Pack animals can traverse it with a load of one hundred and fifty pounds, and it seems to be the better trail for those who have brought horses with them. For the miners who have no horses the Chilcoot Pass seems preferable, as it is impossible to hire men here to pack outfits. The White Pass trail has been cut through to Lake Bennett only alout a week, and so far few have passed out of the lower end, although hundreds of miners are camped along it. Frank Siavin, the puglist is reported to have been the first man to emerge at the lake. His outfit, however, was badly broken up by the packers, and he refused to pay for its transportation.

SAIL LINE TO THE GOLD COUNTRY.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 25 .- A company has portation and Mining Company. The company will operate a line of schooners between this place and Cook Inlet Kodiak, the Prince William Sound country and Copper River points in passenger and freight traffic. The first trip north will be made in Petruary.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO THE YUKON.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Aug. 25.-The wholesale merexploring party to the Yukon overland, with a view ancertaining if any easy pack trail or wagon to acceraining it any easy pack trail of wigon road can be cut out. A small detachment of mounted piles will go along with the party.

A Kootenal company intends building a road this winter. The proposed trail lies right tarough the heart of the gold belt, and prospectors say that a country as rich as the Klondike can be found five hundred or six hundred miles south of the Yukon River. As a matter of fact, the Klondike finds are not as rich as the strikes made in the Carlboo thirty-seven years ago.

STATE OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

A REPORT ON THE PRUSSIAN SYSTEM FROM THE

UNITED STATES CONSUL AT CHEMNITZ. Washington, Aug. 25.—Consul Monoghan, at Chem-niz, Germany, has sent to the State Department a report on Prussian railroads. "State ownership of he says, "plays an important part in Pressio's finances. Earning enormous sums, serving commerce and manufacture in times of peace and strategic purposes in times of war, they have more than justified the arguments that urged the Government to own them and the liberal policies that have put them down and pushed them out into

Il parts of the Empire."
The receipts for 1896-'97 have gone beyond the ima e of the budget-1,020,592,400 marks-and the

estimate of the budget—1,020,502,400 marks—and the estimate for 1897-98 is 1,119,219,359 marks, while the total income of the Kingdom is only slightly more than 2,00,000,000 marks. After giving statistics in some detail the Consul continues:

"No other branch of public property pays so surely and so well. The certainty of the receipts, their size, the case with which they are obtained, their cash character, render them the most useful of all the moneys turned into the public treasury. How successfully they are run in other respects, whether wetter than they would have been under private particularly it is hard to say. The State has had its hands on the road from the very loginains. Seeing how successfully they would be in the development of the Empire, Praysia did not heritate to take the railroads over the State. Their quasi-public character has helped the people to understand that they should be controlled at least, if not owned by the State. The tendency all over the Empire is toward State and city ownership of all kinds of transportation facilities, as well as of telegraphs, telephones and other means of communication."

MANY PLEAD INDEBTEDNESS.

ASSESSORS HEAR COMPLAINTS IN GREEN-

BURG AND IN MOUNT PLEASANT. The third meeting of the Board of Assessors of the own of Greenburg for the purpose of examining applicants for reductions of assessments was held yesterday at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, in Judge Rusch's courtroom, in Main-st. The assessors say the reports that they have given secret hearings for so rich men are untrue and that all their sessions are

open to the public.
The first witness first witness was Eliphalet Wood, who asked the Board to cancel his personal assessment of \$46,000 as he said his indebtedness amounted to that sum. Mr. Wood is one of the largest individual propertyowners in the village, being assessed for \$176,000 real. He divided his real estate into three sections. and the first, consisting of fifty acres and a man-sion, which is down for \$150,000, he asked to have reduced to \$5,000. He applied also for a reduction on forty acres of ground from \$16,000 to \$5,000, and requested the assessors to reduce the assessment of \$10,000 on his Broadway cottage to \$5,000.

Arthur J. Burns, as counsel for Francis O. Matthieson and Mrs. Emma O. Matthieson, appeared. Mr. Matthleson was assessed for \$120,000 real and \$125,000 personal, and his wife was put down for \$50,-Mr. Burns asked to have Mr. Matthieson's assessments removed on the ground of non-res belonged to his wife. He asked to have Mrs. Matrequested the assessors to reduce the realty to \$60 .-

Isaac Stern, whose home, Cedar Lawn, is one the finest along Broadway, asked to have his pe sonal assessment of \$75,000 stricken off, as his lega residence was in New-York City.

wanted a reduction from \$90,000 to \$40,000.

wanted a reduction from \$90,000 to \$40,000.

William T. Emmet, of New-York City, testified in behalf of Henry Parish, president of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, who objected to both his real and personal assessments. He asked to have his personal assessments. He asked to have his personal assessment of \$40,000 cancelled on the ground of non-residence, and requested a reduction from \$60,000 to \$50,000 on his real estate. The Central Trust Company, as auxiliary executor of the estate of George M. Orton, wanted the real estate assessment of \$15,500 reduced to \$5,000.

Counsel for the estate of Litzman Toplitz asked to have the assessment of \$55,000 and the assessment of \$15,000, and the assessment of \$15,000 on three acres of property in the Nepperhan Road he wanted reduced to \$500. The personal assessment of \$5,000 he wanted removed.

A. J. Munning, assessed for \$5,000, real, asked to have it reduced to \$5,355, and wanted his personal stricken out. His wife, Bessie R. Manning, applied for a reduction on her real estate valuation of \$15,000 removed, as her indebtedness exceeded that amount.

William H. Hoyt, of New-York City, testified as

William H. Hoyt, of New-York City, testified as

an expert in support of the application made by H. J. Squires, who wanted his real estate reduced from \$85,000 to about \$47,50. The Board adjourned, to meet to-day in Green-

The hoard adjourned, to meet to-day in Greenville.

The assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant held their fourth meeting yesterday for the purpose of hearing grievances against the % assessment roll. The Board met in the office of Charles M. Lane, Supervisor of Mount Pleasant, in the village of Pleasantville.

The meeting was exceedingly quiet, only four protests being received, making about fifty altogether.

The first complainant was William H. Brundage, who protested against his personal assessment of \$2,500. He acknowledged that he held a mortgage for \$1,000, and asked to have his assessment reduced to that amount.

Erasmus Guest, who lives in Reno, Nevada, filed us Guest, who lives in Reno, Nevada, filed

Erismus Guest, who lives in Reno, Nevada, filed an affidavit protesting against his assessment of \$9.90. He admitted paying \$15.00 for the property, consisting of forty-three acres, last October, but said that his assessment was higher in proportion to that of the adjoining property. The assessors considered some of the complaints and decided in some cases that additional evidence would be needed, and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow, when they will meet in North Tarrytown.

STATE TAX ASSESSORS' WORK BIG INCREASES IN VARIOUS TOWNS-DEPOSITS IN

value of personal property. Then, if the amount missioners feel aggrieved over the attacks made on their method of assessing by certain New-Yorkers, and promise that they will demonstrate that they are simply carrying out the law honestly and

valuations continue to come in from all parts of the raised the assessments to what they consider the Faley, Dr. T. B. Reynolds and Dr. E. V. Duell, has been appointed to try to induce the assessors to reduce the valuation.

In Fort Edward the Glens Falls paper mill is assessed at \$60,000, being an increase of \$220,000. At a meeting of the Town Assessors recently counsel for the company gave figures in detail, showing that the whole real estate and fixtures of the company could be reproduced for a little less than \$40,000. It is alleged that farm property in the town of Fort Edward is assessed at \$15,50,500 an acre. At the recent sitting of the Board of General Assessors in Tray, a large number of persons appeared and filed complaints. All who opposed the nersonal assessments were compelled to the affidavits covering the series of questions asked. About three-filths of the objectors made the required affidavits. Among the applications for reduction were the members of the Gilbert family, who ask that they be relieved from payment on personal estate on the ground that they have been heavy losers in the Gilbert Car Works enterprise. Each has been assessed on \$10,000 worth of real estate, and each contends that she has lost \$100,000 by the carwheel works failure, and that the money was invested really for the benefit of the people, as if kept a large force of men at work when there was no profit in so doing.

In nearly every city and town through which the New-York Central or West Shore railroads run the assessments on them have been raised. In Amsterdam the West Shore's was increased, but will contest all above that figure in the courts.

In Augusta, Oneida County, the valuation of the property in the town has been raised \$100,000. Farm lands are lower in most instances than a year ago, while hotels, mills and personal property. This year there are fifty-four personal property. This year there are fifty-four personal property. This year there are fifty-four personal and estates assessed. In Fort Edward the Glens Falls paper mill is

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

ITS ANNUAL MEETING BEGINS IN CLEVELAND-ADDRESSED BY PRESIDENT WOOLWORTH.

Cleveland, Aug. 25.-The American Bar Association was called to order at Association fiall this morning with an attendance of nearly three hun-Omaha, delivered an address to the association which was listened to with marked attention. His address was an elaborate review of the legislation of the vent.

President Woolworth then introduced Judge Samuel F. Hunt, of Cincinnati, the representative of the State Bar Association. Judge Hunt's address was largely one of congratulation that Ohio had was largely one of congratulation that Ohio had been selected as the meeting place of the National Association. The salient feature of bis address was that American legislative bodies are occupied. The Consul says there is a good market in his district for manufactured goods. rather with the refinements of civilization than with the fundamental questions of government. There is need of the good and strong and stalwart every part of the land to preserve the established principles of the National life and to maintain unsulfied the National honor. The people must look largely to the lawyers of America for the enthronement of the law.
Virgil P. Kline was expected to deliver the address of welcome on behalf of Cleveland, but falled to appear, and James H. Hoyt took his place.
Officers of the association for the ensuing year

will be nominated and elected on Friday morning. Among those whose names are mentioned for president are Judge Samuel F. Hunt of Cineinnati, Judge Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Judge Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Judge Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Judge William Wirt Howe, of New-Orleans.

After electing sixty-nine applicants to membership the association adjourned and spent the afternoon enjoying a lake excursion under the guidance of the local association.

At the night session reports of the Committees on Jurisprudence and Law Reform and on International Law were read. The last-maned committee recommended for adoption the following:

"Resolved That this association learn d with much satisfaction that the treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, which was transmitted to the Sanate of the United States January 11, 185, received the approval of a majority of the members voting upon the question of ratification, even though that majority was not sufficient to ratify the treaty.

"Resolved, That the provisions of this treaty afford a reasonable, fair and just method of adjusting the differences between the United States and Great Britain, which are within the scope of the treaty.

"Resolved, That the President of the United States and Great Britain, which are within the scope of the treaty.

"Resolved, That the President of the United States and Great Britain which are within the scope of the department of the treaty before mentioned or of a similar arbitration treaty."

The members of the committee are Everett P. Wheeler, Shipwith Wilmer, Richard M. Venable and M. D. Follett. Among those whose names are mentioned for

A HITCH OVER MAIL-ST.

THE GOVERNMENT ASKED TO PAY FOR WIDENING THE SIDEWALK.

PARK COMMISSIONERS UNWILLING TO SUR-RENDER THE SPACE ASKED EXCEPT

ON THIS CONDITION. Washington, Aug. 25.-The trip of in the New-York City Postoffice which Assistant Postmasters-General Heath and Shallenberger had ar postponed, owing to the attitude of the New-York Commissioners. The object of the inspection was to look over the field while considering the report of the Commission making recommendations edite the mail and relieve the congested condition of the General Postoffice in New-York. To-day Postmaster Van Cott telegraphed here

that the Park Commissioners met to-day, talked over the plans as affecting them, and declined to walve the requirement that the Government bear

waive the requirement that the Government bear the expense of widening the opposite side of Mail-st, in case the sidewalk next the Postoffice Building be done away with and the ground be taken up with a covered shed and platform for the benefit of the mail wagons. Many sewers, pipes, etc. would be involved in putting the opposite sidewalk back ten or afteen feet and Congress would have to appropriate the money.

The Commissioners' report recommended taking away the parapets and other obstructions so as to allow twelve or fifteen wagons to back up and decharge mail on that side of the building, instead of about five, as now, and to cover this stretch with a shed. It is now proposed to have a platform flush with the first floor, to occupy half the extra space sought, thereby avoiding dumping much of the mail into the basement and then lifting it up in elevators again. General Shallenberger conferred with the Treasury officials to-day as to modifying certain of the proposed changes in this respect.

dent McMillan and Commissioners Ely and Cruger, of the Park Board, in the Mayor's back office yesterday, over the request of the Postmaster to be

terday, over the request of the Postmaster to be allowed to remove the stone walls and broken sidewalk in the middle of Mail-st, and to erect a corrugated iron roof ever the Postoffice wagons. Mayor Strong was present only a few moments, he being chairman of the Armory Board, which met at the same time in the main office.

President McMillan, after the conference, declined to say what had been done. Postmaster Van Cott was seen later, and said that the Park Board would allow the Government the privilege it asked if it would agree to widen the silewalk along the south side of City Hall Park by fifteen feet.

THIRTY-EIGHT BREAKS IN THE LEVEES.

FACTS ABOUT THE RECENT FLOODS COLLECTED

ommission and has brought to light some very spring. It is shown that the flood of the Mississippi was the highest of which there is any record. The total length of the levees on both sides of the river was 1.37, miles, and there were in all thirty-eight breaks by the flood, aggregating eight and seventents miles. An interesting feature of the heakages is that none of the levees built by the United States Government were broken, but the breaks occurred in those portions which had been built; by States or municipalities or private persons. The Mississippi River floods will form an important part of the annual report of General Wilson, which is now in the course of preparation.

RUSSIAN GRASSES TO BE TRIED HERE

AN INVESTIGATION IN PROGRESS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Aug. 25.-The Agricultural Depart ment is preparing to make an experiment with a new forage plant, which is thought to be adapted semi-arid regions of the West. quantity by taking it immediately. The grass is said to thrive in lands which are too dry for ordinary forage plants. It is a tall, nutritious plant, and it is hoped that it will prove to be adapted to the plains region along the base of the Rocky

Professor Hauson, through whom this order has been placed, is a resident of South Dakota. He is making a special investigation of the grasses and other forage vegetation of Siberia for the Department, with the view of securing plants adapted to the soil and climate of the plains region, and this order is the first fruit of his labor. He will make a complete investigation, which may result in the introduction of many new plants that may be grown on the elevated plateaus.

The dispatching of Professor Hanson on this mission has had the effect, apparently, of creating the impression that the Department is making a special inquity into the agricultural possibilities of the country which will be traversed by the new Siberian Railroad, with the view of determining beforehand the probable increase and character of

Siberian Ralifoad, with the view of determining per-forchard the probable increase and character of competition which the American farmer will have to encounter from that quarter. The Department is receiving numerous newspaper statements credit-ing it with having such a commission in the field. The officials say, however, that there is no truth in the report, and they know of no foundation for it, outside of Mr. Hanson's mission.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Aug. 25.-The President has appointed William R. Holloway, of Indiana, to be Consul-Gen-

eral at St. Petersburg, the commission being dated August 21.

The President has also appointed Frank J. Drummond Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise, District of New-York, vice Joseph C. Biglin, removed August 19, 187.

FEES AT THE KINGSTON DRYDOCK CUT. Washington, Aug. 25.-The State Department is informed that the Dominion Government has reduced the fees of the drydock at Kingston 50 per cent, which is a matter of interest to the United States shipping on the great lakes.

SOUVENIRS OF THE POSTAL CONGRESS Washington, Aug. 25.-The Postoffice Department has nearly completed an elaborate collection of souvenirs of the recent Universal Postal Congress, and they will be forwarded in a few days to all the delegates to that body. It includes an allum of pictures of the Congress at the hall, both inte rior and exterior, appropriate pictures of interest special excursion tendered the Congress by the special execution tendered the Congress by the Government when nine days were occupied in seeing the country between the Massachusetts coast and the Mississippi River. Thore also will be a complete set of United States postage stamps, cancelled with the words "Universal Postal Congress," and a sliver medal of a size a little larger than a half-dollar.

POOR FISHING SEASON IN NORWAY. Washington, Aug. 25-Consul Man, at Bergen Norway, in a report to the Department of State says that the fishing interest, which is the most important of that district, did not during the last

senson yield the profit of previous years. eatch of codfish for the entire Kingdom during the season of 1856-57 was 48,000,000, against 68,000,000 for the pervious season. Herring fishing also has been markets by the Scotch and other competitors. The exports to the United States for 1856 amounted t \$722.873, a decrease of \$251,523 from the previous

NO DISCRIMINATING DUTY HERE. Washington, Aug. 25.-Assistant Secretary Spauld

ing has decided that cargoes imported into the try are not subject, under our treaty with Sweder and Norway, to a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. While specific cases have not yet been brought before the Department of Swedish, German, Austrian, Belgian, Brazilian, Danish, Italian, Haweilan, Dutch, Russian and Turkish vessels, the Hawdan, Duich, Russian and turkish vessels, the terms of our treaties with these nations are said to be such as to exempt them from a discriminat-ing duty. Whether the new Tariff act should be construed as imposing the discriminating duty in certain cases on British, French, Portuguese and Japanese vessels and vessels of some other nation-allities has not been determined by the Attorney-General, who now has the matter under considera-

TORPEDO-BOAT READY FOR HER TRIAL Washington, Aug. 25.-The Baltimore contractor as notified the Navy Department that the torpedoboat Rodgers will be ready for trial next Tuesday. The trial will take place in Chesapeake Pay.

A SANITARY INSPECTOR NOT NEEDED.

ECONOMY IN FOOD.

One way to economize in food is to buy it carefully; another way is to cook it carefully. More actual food value is wasted in cooking than most people are aware. Dr. Macadam of than most people are aware. Dr. Macadam of Glasgow has made a special study of this question, and his many detailed experiments show that meat cooked in a coal range yields 60 per cent, of the raw material, while in a gas range the yield is about 75 per cent. This means that a joint weighing 10 pounds, when cooked by a coal range, yields 61 pounds when done, but when cooked by a gas range yields 7½ pounds. The difference is largely due to the greater amount of the nutritious juices of the meat kept in when the cooking is done by gas. In other words, you simply throw away a pound and a half of meat out of every ten you buy when you roast it in a coal range. If a butcher cheated you like that, how long would you patronize him? Why should you patronize a coal range, which practically makes you pay for 10 per cent. more meat than you really get?

pintment of an inspector abroad is not considered

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

INTERESTING FIGURES FROM THE ANNUAL RE-PORT OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Washington, Aug 25.-The forthcoming annual report of the Bureau of Statistics will show the per entages of the aggregate exports of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, at seventy of the principal customs ports. It is shown that the exports from the port of New-York have fallen off from 40.32 per cent of the whole in 1895 to 37.27 in 1897. Boston's exports were 9.41 per cent of the whole in 1895, 19.85 per cent in 1896 and 9.69 in 1887. New-Orleans has made a gain from 8.47 per cent in 1895 to 9.66 in 1897. Baltimore also increase her exports from 7.52 per cent in 1896 to 8.15 per cent last year. This increase is said to be due to the large increase in the shipments of corn.

per cent in 1896 to 8.15 per cent last year. This inrease at San Francisco from 2.79 per cent in 1894 to 3.77 in 1897. Galveston, Tex., increased from 4.12 per cent in 1896 to 5.54 last year, and Newport from 1.68 in 1896 to 2.10 last year. Pug-Sound, Wash., increased from .78 per cent in 1896 to 1.13 in 1897. Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., inreased from .77 in 1895 to 1.77 last year. Chicago increased from .15 per cent in 1896 to .22 per cent

In the matter of imports, New-York shows a failing off from 64.12 per cent of the whole imports of the United States in 1896 to 62.85 in 1897.

the United States in 1896 to 62.85 in 1897. Boston shows an increase from 19.16 to 11.89 per cent. New-Orleans increased from 1.74 to 2.17. Baltimore fell off from 1.73 to 1.49. Philadelphia increased from 5.52 to 6.29. San Francisco fell off from 5.41 to 4.59. Chicago fell off from 1.99 to 1.51 per cent.

These figures represent the goods that went through the several custom houses, and do not take into account the locality from which the shipments were made. Thus a cargo of cattle shipped from Chicago by rail to New-York, and there entered for export to Liverpool, would be recorded as an export from New-York.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

THEIR STRENGTH POINTED OUT BY THE AS SISTANT CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Controller of the Currency, in speaking of the compilation of the reports of the National banks on July 23, 1897, made public yesterday, said to-day;

ties of all the National banks on July 23, 1897, just show total resources or liabilities amounting to \$3,403,408,053, the greatest amount ever reached in the history of the system, the nearest approach to this condition being a total of \$3,510,094,897, on Sepember 30, 1892. The item largely contributing to this grand aggregate of liabilities is that of vidual deposits, which on July 23, 1897, stood at \$1,770,480,563, the highest point ever touched by this September 30, 1892. This showing is all the mor striking because it is made after the severe liquidation of the last four years, which has reduced the number of National banks from 3,850, high-water mark on May 4, 1893, to 3,610 on July 23, 1897.

"In the item of loans and discounts, the highest ist preceding the panic of that year. Against this, loans and discounts on July 23, 1897, were \$1,977,-553,719, but actual cash in bank on July 23, 1897, was loans were most greatly extended. As the loans of the National banks expanded about \$43,000,000 between May 14 and July 23, 1897, it is nearly certain

month.

"But the meaning of the figures is that the National banks as a whole were never stronger and better prepared in cash resources to furnish all facilities for moving the great wheat and cotton crops that are now coming to the markets of the world. The only speck of danger in the future is that, amid all the present evidences of business revival, the bitter experience of the last four years may be forgotten, and that the ball of speculation may be again set rolling into a future of business disaster."

NOTES ABOUT NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Washington, Aug. 25.-The report of the docking of the Indiana at Halifax, made by Captain Taylor, has been received at the Navy Department. The ship was found in much better condition than was expected, and after receiving a coat of paint, she was again ready for sea. The Alliance has satled from Cherbourg to Gib-

the Bureau of Ordinance and ordered to the Washington yard; Lieutenant C. A. Gove to the Naval Academy; Lieutenant W. F. Halsey detached from the War College and ordered to the Naval Academy; Passed Assistant Engineer F. J. Schell detached from the New-York and ordered to the Naval Academy.

The Marbiehead has arrived at Sydney, Cape Breton Island. She will cruise in the vicinity until the arrival of the American mackerel fleet.

The Raleigh has safled from La Goulette to Tripoll.

GENERAL WILSON'S TOUR OF INSPECTION. Washington, Aug. 25.—General Wilson, Chief of Engineers of the Army, started to-day for a tour of inspection of works in New-England.

MAY WEAR ARMS INTO ANOTHER STATE. Washington, Aug. 25.-General Lieber, Judge Adrocate of the Army, to-day decided, and his opinion was approved by Acting Secretary Mciklejohn, that an officer or soldier of the Army might wear his arms from one State into another and was not subject to the police regulations of States as to The case arose on a the carrying of arms. quest from General Otis, commanding the Department of Colorado, who asked the War Department if soldiers could carry their arms in going to target practice which required crossing the State line. The opinion of General Lieber is that any soldier under orders is an instrumentality of the Government of the United States and may carry the arms and equipment which the Army regulations require. quest from General Otis, commanding the Depart-

TO REBUILD ON ELLIS ISLAND. Washington, Aug. 25.-Mr. Smithmeyer, the Wash-

tary of the Treasury to do the work preliminary to the rebuilding of the immigrant station on Island, in New-York Bay, has returned to Washington. A request for bids for the work of filling in, by which three acres will be added to the area of by which three acres will be added to the area of the island, will be made soon and steps taken to secure competitive plans and specifications for the new buildings. The Secretary probably will request a number of well-known architects to submit plans from which a selection may be made.

THESE PENSIONS NOT INCREASED. Washington, Aug. 25.-The Acting Judge-Advocate-

General has prepared and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has approved an opinion concerning pensions which have been for some time in question. The case decided was that of William Bealer, who enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1847 and was discharged in 1860. He received an allowance of \$2 per month from the Naval Pension Fund. Under penmonth from the Naval Pension Frank persisten legislation of 1895, all pensioners receiving less than B per month were increased to that amount. Bealer wanted the increase. The decision to-day holds that the law of 1895 applies to pensioners under the general laws, and not to those receiving an allowance from the Naval Pension Fund, and that Bealer cannot be a beneficiary of the increase provided for in 1895.

SECRETARY WILSON WANTED AT FAIRS. Washington, Aug. 25.—Many invitations addressed to Secretary Wilson to visit State and county fairs during the approaching autumn are Departments have refused to accept the suggestion of the United States Corsul at Hong Kong for the appointment of a sanitary inspector at that consultate. The principal duties of such an inspector would be in the enforcement of disinfection by steam of the language of Chinese steerage passengers bound for the United States. Such disinfection is now enforced on the arrival of versels at quarantine in the United States, which is considered a greater safeguard than disinfection at a foreign port, and an approaching autumn are being received at the Agricultural Department, a large number of them being from the States. The invitations from that section express a desire to have the Secretary inspect the agricultural conditions and to have the benefit of his advice as a practical farmer after such inspection. As the Secretary is absent from the city modefinite reply can be made, but it is known that he expects to go to Nashville during the approaching autumn are being received at the Agricultural Department, a learn number of them being from the Southern States. The invitations from that section express a desire to have the Secretary inspect the agricultural conditions and to have the benefit of his advice as a practical farmer after such inspection. As the Secretary is absent from the city modefinite reply can be made, but it is known that he expects to go to Nashville during the approaching autumn are being received at the Agricultural Department, a learn being received at the

The Wanamaker Store

\$150 TANDEM BICYCLE FOR \$50

There is no guess-work about them. They are the "Tally-Ho," made by the Tally-Ho Company, at Toledo, Ohio. Different from all others, and entirely new. They have been thoroughly tried and not found wanting. Both combination and diamond frames. Their special

53 in, wheel base-not much longer than a single Bicycle. Rear seat 2 in. higher than front seat.

Rear cranks attached direct to rear axle-creates great power.

Strong and light. High-geared-75 to 82.

If the makers hadn't overstocked their market for Tandems, the price would still be \$150, instead of \$50.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

OPERATORS NOT UNITED.

SOME OF THEM LESS ANXIOUS TO RESUME WORK IN THE MINES.

OTHERS INSIST ON GOING ABEAD-A SECRET COMMITTEE IN CHARGE. THE CAMP-

Pittsburg district have made a change of front since yesterday. Internal dissensions, mixed with fear on the part of some, caused a spilt in their forces 'and a change of base. On its face the move looked to many like a temporary surthey are going to start their mines and supply the demand from the Northwest, and not stand idly by and let a large volume of business go to operators of other States.

They publicly say that they are willing to walt for a week or ten days before a decided move is made. They assert that this will give them ample time to get the lake trade. Some of the operators in the meeting were frank enough to state that the situation at the present time in all branches of labor is critical, and that they have no desire to make any move that would cast odium on the operators of the Pittsburg

ators went into session this morning. There were many who had not signed the agreement to contribute their share toward the expense that might accrue in the effort to start the mines and they were the loudest in the appeals to hold aloof and await developments. It was proposed that notices should be printed

in various languages, stating briefly the position of the operators, and also a final notice to the In the afternoon another meeting of the most

prominent and largest lake shippers was held. The session was short, and as a result the following was issued by the Press Committee; "The organization composed of all the coal operators which has been in session at the

Monongahela House adjourned this morning sine die. This action puts affairs into the hands of a committee appointed under an agreement which was entered into at Cleveland, and which has since been ratified and strengthened by the signatures of a large majority of the railroad producers of this district. This com-mittee is vested with discretionary powers to All efforts to find out who composed this spe-

All enorts to find out who composed this spe-cial committee were futile. The Press Commit-tee, after repeated entreaties, refused to divuige the names. J. B. Zerbe, who presided at the meeting, was emphatic in asserting that the operators who had originally gone into the com-pact at Cleveland to break the strike had not

meeting, was emphatic in asserting that the operators who had originally gone into the compact at Cleveland to break the strike had not changed their intentions.

In an interview he said: "I wish to say, and say it in all sincerity, that the operators who originally made the move toward starting their mines have not changed their intentions. It is true that the organization that has been in session for the last few days has been virtually abandoned. The old organization, the one that was originally formed with Peter M. Hitchcock as chairman, C. M. Baine secretary, and J. C. Dysart treasurer, hds not been abandoned, and will continue the work on lines originally mapped out. Just when this resumption is to take place I am not prepared nor am I at liberty to state."

The Cleveland operators started for their homes to-night, and it is probable that another meeting will be held in Cleveland in a few days. No marching was done by the striking miners in the De Armitt mine region during the night or early morning. The roads were in bad shape from the heavy rains, and the men remained inside the lines of the camps. During the day they quietly sauntered out in small groups and continued their missionary work among the miners. The campers are much encouraged with their attempts at proselyting and will continue the work during the afternoon and early evening of each day. They say they induced ten men to quit work at Oak Hill to-day, and that many more will be out to-morrow. This is payday at Oak Hill, and the campers believe that after the men have received their money they will join the strikers.

At Plum Creek the strikers seem to be losing ground every day, To-day the company decided that every man who did not go to work at once could not go at all hereafter. They say this will be enforced. A few men who have been prominent in trying to induce miners to strike applied for work, but were turned away.

The colored railroad laborers' camp at Unity, across the road from the strikers camp at Plum Creek, has been in a turmoil

LIBERAL LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN. Peorla, Ill., Aug. 25.-The Brotherhood of Locomo tive Firemen has contributed \$1.40 to the coal miners' fund. This is believed to be a larger sum than any other organization has given.

ANOTHER CAMP IN WEST VIRGINIA. Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 25.-The organizers began active work in this State again to-day. At Fair-mont another camp has been established, and to-

mont another camp has been established, and tomorrow the marching from camp to camp will begin and continue till the courts stop it. In the
Kanawha and New-River valleys the matchers will
avoid going near the mines in bodies but will acatter among the homes of the miners. Mr. Ratchford sent a telegram from Pittsburg to the leaders in the principal West Virginia fields, telling
them to keep up the fight till after the St. Louis

STRIKERS MAY HAVE CAUSED THE FIRE A POWER-HOUSE BURNED AT FEDERAL, PENN .-

MULES POISONED AT HASTINGS. Pittsburg, Aug. 25.—The power-house of the Federal Coal Company, operated by E. W. Powers, at Federal, Penn., on the Pittsburg, Chartiers and shortly after midnight. The flames spread rapidly,

and great difficulty was experienced in saving the stipple. There seems to be no doubt that the fire was the work of incendiaries, as three men were seen running down the railroad track a few minutes before the flames were discovered. Since the strike was started Mr. Powers has made himself unpopular by threatening to import colored men and start his mines. The Federal mines were operated by machinery. The loss is \$5,000.

Striking miners are accused of poisoning the mules in Sterling Mine No. 8 at Hastings, Penn. One mule has died, another is missing, and four more are extremely sick. The company is reported to have had the carcass of the dead one examined, proving that its death was due to poison. It is understood that the mine will be closed down and the tracks removed. It is one of the largest mines in Hastings, and is the one at which the men and Superintendent Nichols have had so much trouble.

PATRICK DOLAN ARRESTED. HE DENIED THE ASSERTIONS OF DEPUTY-

SHERIFES AND THEY MADE HIM A PRISONER dent of the United Mine Wokers of America, was leading a body of members past the Allison mine of he strike started the miners have been making daily marches from their camp to the from the mine to the railroad, where there is a tramway, under which runs the public road. This orning, with a band at their head, about four hundred marchers tramped along the pike and passed

under the tramway. On their return they were stopped by deputy-sheriffs and told that they could not pass under the tramway. The marchers became enraged, and for a time it looked as if there would be serious trouble. The marchers decided to remain where they were, and communicated with President Dolan by telegraph.

Dolan arrived shortly after 4 o'clock and told them he would lead the procession. The band, with Dolan at its head and the marchers following, then started. When Dolan reached the tramway he was told by the deputy-sheriffs that he could go no further, and when he wanted to know the reason why he was told that such a move was a violation of the law and the injunction. This Dolan denied, and the arrest followed. He was taken to Washington on the first train. The marchers were allowed to return to their camp unmolested.

A PIN-SNATCHER ON A BROADWAY CAR.

THE JEWEL, HOWEVER, HAD A PATENT CLASP, AND THE THIEF WAS FOILED AND ARRESTED When a man tried to take a sparkling diamond

26 West Ninety-sixth-st., last night, Ross enight laughed and began to fight. Some time ago, a thief tried to take the same pin and came near suc-ceeding. So after that Ross had a patent lock put

ceeding. So after that Ross had a patent lock put on the back of the pin, which made it necessary to take his shirt to get the pin.

The attempt of last night was made just before o'clock, while Ross was a passenger on a north-bound Broadway car. At Twenty-ninth-st, a man grabbed the stud and Ross grabbed him. Then a friend of the grabber hit Ross in the face. The passengers, conductor and gripman all took a hand after that, and a crowd surrounded the stopped car. When Patrolman Lawless rushed up the gripman turned the two men over to him.

At the station the prisoners said they were William Brown, twenty-two years oid, of No. 223 West Sixteenth-st., and Joseph McClinnis, seventeen years oid, of No. 314 East Thirtieth-st.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The following programme is promised for the conert of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra at the Madison Square Roof Garden this evening; the Madison Square Roof Garden this evening:

March, "Norma" R. Knüpfel
Overture, "Eucranthe" Weber
Entr'acte, "Golombe" Gouned
"Visions in a Dream" Lambve
Pantasia, "Huguenots Goverture, "If Guarany Representations, "Huguenots Goverture, "If Guarany Rubinstein
"Evening Song Rubinstein
"Evening Song Nevin
Narclessus Nevin
Anvil Chorus, "Trovatore" Verti
Second Rhappody, Uset
Overture "Poet and Peasan" Schubert
Song "Farewell" Schubert
Valse, "Etienne Marcel" Schubert
Valse, "Sand Urst" Gottachalk

Charles E. Evans yesterday received a new lease

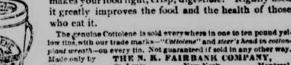
The souvenir of the one hundredth performance of "The Whirl of the Town" at the Casino to-night

The date set by Sarah Bernhardt and Charles Frohman for the first performance of "Secret Service" at the Renaissance Theatre, Paris, is September 22. Mr. Hards, stage minager of the American company, and Mr. Williams, of the Garrick Theatre, with the force of men under them, will sail on September 4 on La Champagne. They will attend to the mechanical portion of the production. Charles Dillingham, who is now in Parls, will represent Mr. Frehman in the direction of the piece.

Ex-Corporal Nelson K. High, one of the best foot and mounted fencers of the United States foot and mounted fencers of the Charlest Army, last week bought his discharge from Troop A. United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, in Virginia, to compete with Jaguarina, the famous swordswoman appearing with May Howard's New Extravaganza Company at the Pleasure Pal-

Carrollton, Ga., Aug. 25.-William Harper, who lives eight miles southwest of this town, shot and instantly killed his wife to-day. Harper says that he had been out with his gun to see what was dis-

MARKAN Think of The Difference between the nature of the cotton-plant and the habits of a hog, a you have the difference between Cottolene and lard. Cottolene is all



of the Herald Square Theatre for five years, dat-

will be a facsimile of the tribute sent from the Casino for the Queen's Jubilee. It is an illumi-nated address signed by some four hundred per-

"Never Again," which moved from the Garrick Theatre to the Empire this week, will have one more week in town. It will hold the stage of Heyr's Theatre next week, and this, it is announced, will be the last of its stay.

KILLED HIS WIFE WITH A GUN.

makes your food light, crisp, digestible. Rightly used